

The Times-Dispatch

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT THE

TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN STREET.

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 216 Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets, Northwest.
Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 11th Street.

Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverley Harrison's, No. 109 North Sycamore Street.
The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 60 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
Daily, with Sun.	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$2.25	\$1.00
"without Sun.	5.00	3.00	1.75	.75
Sun. edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	.25
Weekly (Wed.)	1.00	.50	.25	

All Unassigned Communications will be rejected.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full Associated Press Service, the London Times War Service and the Hearst News General News Service and has its own correspondents throughout Virginia and North Carolina and in the leading cities of the country.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch go with you.

City subscribers before leaving the city during the summer should notify their carrier or this office (Phone 38). If you write, give both out-of-town and city addresses.

The Restored South.

After a long struggle, or more properly speaking, a series of struggles, extending over a period of fifty years, the statesmanship, conservatism and sane judgment of Southerners again comes to the front as a powerful safeguard to the country. This influence was shown in the proceedings of the recent Democratic Convention at St. Louis. There the representatives of the South no longer embarrassed and handicapped by the threat of negro domination, went to the front and led those who united to present to the country a worthy ticket on a safe platform.

The representatives from the Southern States had gone up to the convention with a fixed determination to do the right thing at the right time, to perform a patriotic duty, coolly, calmly and with judgment, and the nomination of Alton B. Parker was mainly due to the good judgment, sound sense and unflinching patriotism of the Southern representation in that great convention. Then, when Judge Parker's now famous telegram was read to the convention, it was Southern conservatism and statesmanship that solidly resisted the effort which was made to demoralize the party and throw it into turmoil and chaos.

We have already given space to a study of the Southern vote when Mr. Parker was nominated. The official vote of the convention on John Sharp Williams' proposition to assure Judge Parker that his financial views were known and acceptable to the convention is worthy of study. The eloquence of Mr. Bryan, and no man can doubt the power of his eloquence, the hurrah of the hired mob in the galleries, the spirit of disorder that was manifest in many parts of the great hall, could not have South-ern conservatism and sound sense.

Here is the vote of the Southerners in favor of the assuring message to Judge Parker: Alabama, 22; Arkansas, 18; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 18; Mississippi, 20; North Carolina, 24; South Carolina, 15; Tennessee, 24; Kentucky, 26; Virginia, 21; West Virginia, 14; Texas, 26. The Florida Delegation gave six votes in favor of the message to four against any action. It is no use to investigate the vote against sending the message to Judge Parker. Suffice it to say that the 91 votes opposing such action came mainly from the far Western States, in which the free silver faction found its first advocates years ago, but few of which States were ever known to cast an electoral vote for a Democratic candidate for the presidency.

A study of this vote is interesting, taken in connection with the political history of the South for several years past. To our mind it shows conclusively that the Southern States have never been in favor of the free coinage of silver.

The simple truth of the matter is that ever since 1858 the South has had to be practically sold in self-defense. From that year until the close of the Civil War the question of slavery necessarily kept the South solid. After the war the reconstruction measures of the Republican party made it necessary for Southern statesmen and all the Southern people to fight for white supremacy and against negro domination.

In 1896 the South was driven into the Bryan and free silver army, not because of its belief in the fanatical platform announced by Mr. Bryan and his free silver followers of the West, but because the victory for white supremacy at home was not yet fully assured. The South had to be solid, solid for the party that stood up for white supremacy, regardless of financial issues, tariff issues or any and all other issues. Conditions have changed since 1896. By her own determi-

nation and by the statesmanship of her own sons the South, State by State, has settled the negro question politically, and the ignorant negro is no longer a menace to good government in the South.

And so, for the first time in the history of the country since the great Civil War, Southern statesmanship had a real opportunity at the St. Louis Convention to assert itself in the interest of good and pure national government, a stable financial policy and sound sense in government generally. It did so assert itself, and in the matter of conservatism, patriotism and sound statesmanship, the South is again in the saddle, and there to stay, to the best interests of the whole country. The South never was primarily in favor of the wild financial theories of the wild West, and the South made that fact very plain at St. Louis.

The Unwritten Law.

Governor Beckham, the chief executive of the proud State of Kentucky, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, recently in session in St. Louis, and he attended every session of the big meeting.

The law of Kentucky provides that when the Governor is, for any reason, called beyond the limits of the State the Lieutenant-Governor becomes, during such absence, the legal chief executive of the State, and all the power vested in the Governor falls to his hands.

Thus it happened that during the session of the St. Louis Convention a Mr. Thorne, who is the Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, became the acting and actual Governor of the State for about ten days. Governor Thorne is a modest kind of a man, and had no intention of becoming famous pending this ten days' lapse of much power; but, all the same, he did. On the second or third day of his temporary incumbency of the executive chair a young woman, the mother of a three-months-old babe, was brought to the Kentucky penitentiary to serve a term of ten years' imprisonment for murder.

As the woman, with the babe in her arms, entered the penitentiary a delegation of men and women entered the office of Acting Governor Thorne with a request for her unconditional pardon. The story of the alleged crime, trial and conviction of the woman, as related to the Acting Governor, was, briefly, as follows:

The young wife was living happily with her husband, when another young woman, with equal or superior personal charms, came upon the scene and won from the wife, soon to be a mother, the affections and the attentions of the husband. In plain English, a weak man and husband was seduced by a brazen woman. The enraged wife met the brazen seducer in the road and killed her. The wife was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of ten years. The Acting Governor pardoned her before she had served twenty-four hours, and he gave his reason in a few words that will make him famous. Governor Thorne wrote:

"There is a certain sentiment in Kentucky, called unwritten law, which has prevailed in many cases under my observation. When men have been acquitted by judge and jury in similar cases their decision has met with applause."

In some quarters the Acting Governor of Kentucky is being harshly criticized for his action, but why should not the unwritten law apply to the outraged wife as well as to the outraged husband, father, son or brother? Why not?

Japanese Setback.

At the hour in which this is written the story of a great defeat for the Japanese in a battle in which they are said to have lost 30,000 men has not been confirmed, but there is much reason for believing it to be true. We have all the while believed that there must in time come some break in the succession of Japanese victories. That the Russians were as weak as the correspondents have been making them out to be, no well informed persons have been able to believe, and that they were as totally unprepared for this war as the results so far would seem to indicate has been hard to believe, judging from the past history of Russia and her perpetual military preparedness.

We have been looking for some such change in the tide of war in the far East as this rumor of Japanese defeat would indicate, but even granting that the rumors be true, it is no sign that the brave and resourceful Japs are destined to final overthrow. They could not look for success all the time, and it is probable that a defeat now and then, more or less serious, will in the end prove a blessing to them, in that it may make them more cautious in the field and bring out in bolder relief their superb military tactics. A setback is sometimes a blessing in disguise.

For Coolness Use Air, Not Beer.

Hot weather is very apt to depress and weary those who spend much time in sedentary occupations, and with the exhaustion of the heat comes a very natural and general desire for stimulants. The curse of hot climates has always been the excessive use of alcohol, and the well known "Indian liver" is due far more to the Scotch and soda and beer consumed by the British residents in torrid climates than to any inherent unhealthiness from hot weather. It is all very well to enjoy the feeling of exhilaration that comes from a little stimulant, but it is far better to get the same physical satisfaction without the inevitable damage that alcohol does in hot weather. If you want a tonic that will make you feel braced up, stand up straight, throw out your chest and take deep breaths. You will not only get the sense of revitalized and tingling blood, but you will be adding up strength for your work instead of drawing on that most important reserve. The real value of a trip to the seashore or the mountains is in the increased exercise and consequently larger supply of oxygen taken into the blood. Those who cannot get away for the summer would do well to bear in mind the fact that the air is just as good in Richmond as it is anywhere else if only the people will breathe enough of it. "When a fire is clogged up with ashes," said Sir Louder-

Brunton, a celebrated London physician, "you scrape the ashes out instead of putting more on. If you wish a bright flame, and that is exactly what a man should do with his body, which is loaded down with the impurities of a winter's ease. He should go out in the open air and by exercise and deep breathing burn up the waste matter. A glass of sherry makes you feel as if the ashes had been cleaned out, but as a matter of fact, it simply further chokes the fire." In this connection it is well to remember that the Japanese vitality is said to be largely due to their abstemious food and deep breathing.

In Our Father's House.

"Thank God," exclaims an enthusiastic goldbug of '96, "I am again back in the house of my fathers." We object to that expression. Nobody has ever been out of the father's house. The trouble and the only trouble was the house got a little divided. A petition wall was run across the front hallway and some of the boys got on one side of the wall and some on the other, because there were for the time being certain issues that kept them from occupying the same rooms and dwelling together in peace and unity, but none of them ever left the old Democratic house of the fathers. They were all in the same old house; they were just occupying different rooms on opposite sides of a right ugly wall, which ugly wall has now been torn down and all are again occupying the same rooms, and even the same beds. Let us thank God for that.

Maryland has a new law to regulate the sanitation of barber shops. Under this law the rules which all shops must obey are as follows: The use of powder puff is prohibited. The use of sponges is prohibited. A washstand with running water must be supplied for each two barbers in a shop.

No finger bowls will be allowed. No towels shall be used for more than one person without being washed.

Mugs and shaving brushes shall be thoroughly washed with hot water after being used on a person.

No barber, unless he is a licensed physician, shall prescribe for skin diseases. Barbers must wash hands thoroughly with soap and hot water before attending to any person.

No hair must be allowed to remain on the floor, and furniture must be kept free from dust.

No astrigents shall be used in stick form if used to stop bleeding. It must be in powdered or liquid form.

All utensils must be sterilized by steam or antiseptic solution before using.

Clean paper must be used for head rests. No towels will be permissible. One sheet for each customer.

Shaving must be clean, without printing or marking.

Cuspidors must be cleaned daily and kept one-fourth filled with antiseptic water.

These regulations are in the interest of cleanliness and health and ought to be enforced in all barber shops.

The report of the Agricultural Department to the effect that the tobacco crop of this year has been cut down twenty-five per cent seems to indicate that "hog and hominy" is the slogan in old Virginia, and surely that is good news.

The Republican organs are having a lively time trying to break the force of the Parker telegram and its results, but they "couldn't do that, you know."

The Russians having discovered that the Japs are not bluffing, may come down to business and get into the game in earnest. It looks that way.

The rains are coming right along in good and timely season and the crops are just humming, regardless of the fact that this is a campaign year.

Bishop Potter's wife had \$50,000 worth of jewels to be stolen by thieves. Served her right. A bishop's wife has no use for that many jewels.

Depend upon it, when fishing gets dull and the fishes suspend biting, your Uncle Grover will have something to say on the situation.

The alleged party that nominated negroes for President and Vice-President, calls itself the "National Negro Liberty party."

When he did speak Judge Parker did not particularly please some of those who were howling at him to loosen up his tongue.

Well, we are all Democrats now, except the Populists, and they are mighty few and far between.

The Virginia contingent has returned to the old Commonwealth, but it hasn't exactly lit yet.

The campaign button man will now proceed to get in his work and increase trade to that extent.

And the beauty of it all is that business is going right along without a jar or a ripple.

Anyhow, there was nothing cut and dried about that St. Louis Convention.

Even the Prohibitionists admire Parker's cold water habits.

The season is propitious for the sprouting of campaign clubs.

For Cramps, Diarrhoea or Bowel Complaint there is no medicine will afford relief quicker than the Bitters. Take a dose at the first symptom and avoid unnecessary suffering. It also cures Nausea, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Malaria, Fever and Ague.



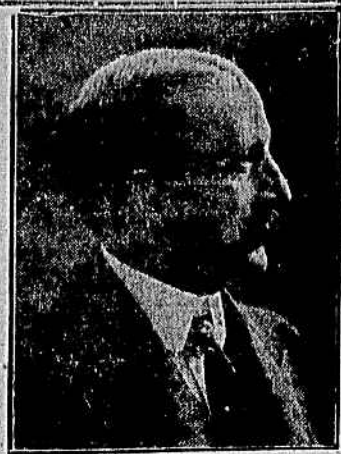
MAKERS OF RICHMOND

Brief Sketches of Men Who Have Helped to Make the City.

Sketch No. 17—Series Began June 29, 1901.

Hon. Beverly B. Munford is a Richmond boy, though he has spent much of his life in other parts of the State. He was born here September 10, 1856, and when quite young moved to Williamsburg, Va., where his boyhood was spent. He was educated at William and Mary College, attended lectures under Professor John B. Minor at his summer law school, and commenced the practice of law in Pittsylvania county. He was elected to the Legislature as a representative from that county and the city of Danville when twenty-three years of age, and re-elected for two additional terms with increasing majorities. He served with distinction as chairman of the Judiciary Committee during his last term of service. He was presidential elector on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket.

Mr. Munford returned to his native city in 1887, forming a co-partnership for the practice of law with the late Judge Walter R. Staples, who had been recently retired from his service as a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals. This law firm was successful, and appeared in many of the most important litigations of the city and State during the years of its existence, which continued until the death of Judge Staples. In 1889 Mr. Munford was elected to the House of Delegates from Richmond, and was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee. During this session the great and complete settlement of the State debt was accomplished under the terms of what is known as the Olcott compromise. Mr. Munford was chairman of the joint committee of the two houses, which had to deal with the bill to the effect of presenting the bill to the body of which he was a member showed a complete mastery of the intricacies and difficulties of the whole State problem. In 1896 Mr. Munford was one of the delegates from Richmond to the Democratic State Convention, which met at Staunton, and was the leader of the minority representation of the Committee on Platform, in opposition to committing the Democratic party to the free coinage of silver at the ratification of the platform. He was elected to the Senate of Virginia in 1898, and he filled the office of lieutenant governor until the death of Judge Staples the present law firm of Munford, Hinton, Williams and Anderson, of which Mr. Munford is a member, was formed. This



firm is the representative at Richmond of the Southern Railway Company, Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, several street railway, insurance and trust companies, banks and other corporations. Despite the many calls upon Mr. Munford's time as a lawyer in active practice he has been enabled to give no little attention to the business and educational interests of his city. He is president of the South-Atlantic Life Insurance Company, director of the Merchants National Bank, of the Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and of several other institutions. He is a member of the board of visitors of William and Mary College and of the Hampton Normal School, having succeeded the late Colonel Thomas Tabb in the latter position. He has taken much of his leisure time in the work of preserving a faithful record of the causes which precipitated the Civil War, and on several occasions has, by addresses and written articles, made contributions of value to the volume of information in regard to this subject. His addresses delivered at the unveiling of the monument in honor of the Confederate soldiers of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and the memorial erected over the grave of Miss Winifred Davis, are probably the most notable and valuable of these contributions. He is a member of the board of directors of the Virginia Historical Society and a vestryman of St. Paul's Church.

Young Men's Hours of Work, Study, Amusement

Instances of Great Men Who Could Work Only a Few Hours Daily—Two Hours' Daily Study Enough for Average Employee—Early Morning the Best Time—The Art of Resting.

By Calvin Dill Wilson, D. D.

(Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

YOUNG men who are unable to so-called "get on" in the world, are to be found in colleges and universities, and are yet ambitious to gain mental culture. They are apt to be perplexed by questions as to the best division of their hours between the daily work that gains a livelihood and the carrying on of desired studies. Here one must take into account his own constitution, and beware of applying to himself a general rule. For instance, the novelist Zola was able to write only three hours daily, and his stock of novels were comparatively small. This stint of work left his brain exhausted for the day; while many other men can write such a number of times a day. Herbert Spencer, like Zola, could study intensely only a few hours a day. If one is of such constitution it would be folly for him to attempt to go to school or to a point of working beyond his strength and being untrained for the next day's demands.

It is said to be the habit of men who are not preparing for any special effort in the near future, but are laying foundations of knowledge for life, two hours of study in the evening are quite as much as should be undertaken. The daily routine. Two hours of concentrated application to an important subject, such as the study of a language, or in order to master it for future use, will be found to be quite a strain. When kept at such a level of intensity, the mind will serve eventually to acquire a large stock of knowledge. Taken in doses of this proportion, the knowledge will be more likely to remain as permanent acquisition than if crowded and crammed at expense of body and memory. If the clerk or other employee is required to give up his night study, he should be allowed to study in the morning, and to apply himself to law or medicine or some other important matter at night, he will find two hours of study as much as his health will allow and sufficient for the final gaining of his purpose.

If he is drawing near an examination, or time of some other special effort, up to the limit of his strength and recuperate afterward, but for life studies, give in and year out, one must be moderate.

We knew a young man, a clerk in a railway office, who had a passion for literature and wrote himself to a shadow, and suffered a prolonged illness through trying to do much, he rose at dawn, studied until noon, and then, exhausted through his evening meal and to his room and toiled until midnight; he paid for it, for he could not study any more. He was happily recovered and is now a successful editor; but he made a narrow escape, and he would probably have gained the same result if he had continued to work with his hands in summers, read and studied at all hours, paid his own way through his professional school, gave his hours day to his office after entering upon his work, studied his technical book until 11 and 12 o'clock every night for years, made a conspicuous success and

is in unimpaired health; but not everyone has the vitality for this sort of straining. The fortunate enough to have an unusual make-up you may do likewise; but in any case one runs the risk of premature old age, of being one of the host of the old young men of this era. One should plan for a lifetime, a sound old age, and work patiently rather than try to take a broad jump into success.

If night study is necessary, the early hours of the evening should be chosen, for no one can long violate this rule without being the worst for it. Prolonged night study is one of the greatest temptations of the ambitious young man and one of the most dangerous; the brain becomes excited, and one goes on under the delusion that his strength has no limits; sleep then comes, broken, and unrefreshing. Nearly all experienced students advise early rising, and mental work in the morning is safer and more sure to bring in the end better results. No one can long be in good health without abundance of sound sleep, good judgment and clear-headedness are important factors in all success, and these are found only in connection with a rested nervous system and brain; the irritation and excitement that come from lack of sufficient sleep result in errors of judgment that impair one's ability to do his best. One should reach to a point of just being tired, and then stop. It is wise for most people to make a sacred duty of getting eight hours of sleep. Bonaparte sent many men early graves, not only with his cannon, but by saying that three hours' sleep are enough, though in practice he made up sleep by naps, and he was able to do his best. Gladstone and certain other successful men, the happy faculty of being able to go to sleep at will. Mr. Edison has to some extent revived Napoleon's hobby by saying he sleep 100 hours; but it is not so simple as it seems. A few minutes' sleep snatched now and then during the day, may be a good thing, but a season of strain. Generally some times take a nap on a battlefield, while certain routine orders are being carried out, or in the intervals of a long march, in the crisis if the fight they may be at their best. General Hancock used to tell his "Ironclad" brigade to go to sleep in the saddle, anywhere, if they could get no more. If the young man is both to work and study he will have to master the art of resting.

We were told by a famous man who retained his vigor far past seventy years that he kept himself in good health by sleep and made them up in vacations, sometimes spending the most of a summer month in bed. One of the most vigorous and successful generations of to-day has been for years in the habit of going to bed for a week once or twice a year, and after a long vacation of two hours after his return from Moscow, and on the way to St. Helena he slept most of the time. Carlyle, who was up from London to his father's house in Scotland, and lie about on the grass for weeks. These are suggestions as to what you must do for yourself to sustain your resources on occasion.

The young man who is both working and studying should make it a matter of conscience to spend as much time out of doors as possible. It takes two hours' exercise daily to thoroughly oxygenate the blood—that is, to bring every drop of it into contact with oxygen in the lungs; and to study heavily, the brain must have the brain nourished by pure blood, and you cannot have pure blood without a reasonable amount of exercise. Marion Crawford says there is nothing so good as a walk to clear the brain for study. The young man with a good constitution, who gives his body a healthy and vigorous daily work, who sleeps eight hours, who studies earnestly and regularly two hours, who eats nourishing food, who takes exercise, and who is in the habit of amusement two hours a day, may grow in his business, in knowledge, and retain the priceless possession of his health.

nity the Populists, misled by not nominating John Alexander Davis for President. He has a loud mouth and whiskers to burn.

Memphis Seminary. The Southern people are not so much exercised over the new law in the far East as the black press that would follow the election of Theodore Roosevelt.

A Few Foreign Facts.

John Christian Watson, prime minister of the Australian Commonwealth, only a few years ago was setting type in a Sydney newspaper office. In 1901 he was elected to Parliament and soon became the man of the hour, because of his strength he showed in debate. It was largely through his efforts that the present ministry was overthrown. It is expected that the young premier will have some difficulty in inducing his followers

to accept a moderate and conciliatory policy.

A great globe, ornamented with the map of the earth, has been carved in stone to decorate the estate of an eccentric Englishman at Swange. It stands overlooking the sea, and is visible for quite a distance. One may walk about it and study it at will, and it is a very fine sight. The globe is carved in stone, and is decorated with the map of the world, which is carved in stone, and is a very fine sight.

The manufacture and sale of tobacco is a state monopoly in Austria, which nets the national treasury over \$2,000,000 a year. Tobacco products are sold by licensed agents, who receive about ten per cent commission. There are in all four brands of domestic cleared and seven brands of imported, the prices of the former ranging from 6.5 cents to 8.5 cents, and those of the latter from 12 cents to 15 cents. Twenty-seven different kinds of snuff are made and twenty-five kinds of smoking tobacco. Chewing not being a popular habit in Austria, the state manufactures but two kinds of chewing tobacco, both in twists, weighing one and three-quarter ounces, and costing 1.5 and 1.8 cents.

The Leicester Hosiery Trade Journal contains an account of an enterprise in Austria to manufacture cashmere socks on a large scale from a tree known as "Sapindus trifoliatus." This plant bears a fruit of about the size of a horse chestnut, smooth and round. The color varies from a yellowish green to brown. The inner part is of a dark color and has an oily kernel. The tree bears fruit in its sixth year and yields from fifty-five to 250 pounds of fruit, which can be easily harvested in the fall. By using water or alcohol the saponaceous ingredient of the fruit is extracted. The cost of the production is said to be small, and the soap possesses no alkaline qualities.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Raleigh Observer says: The Raleigh dispensary cleared \$12,500 for the second quarter. The institution is doubtless much more of a success as a money-maker than as a conservator of the morals of the community.

The Raleigh News and Observer says: There is great industrial progress in this State, and the need for efficient labor was never so pressing. This, together with the fact that we are constantly losing people who move to other States, makes necessary some plan for supplying our factories and farms with agricultural and industrial laborers in sufficient numbers to develop the wonderful resources of North Carolina.

The Wilmington Messenger says: Had Mr. Bryan accepted the verdict of the people in 1896 and declared that notwithstanding his defeat he was with the Democratic party and would bow to the wishes of the majority; that their sentiments were his sentiments; that he would

Men's White Linen
Blucher Oxfords.
Cool, Comfortable, Stunning.
\$3.00.
CROSS, 313 Broad.

JULY 14TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

66.
It was on the day of 14th of Louis, during the festival of Zylphophory or wood carrying at Jerusalem to feed the perpetual fire at the sacred altar, that the zealots destroyed the house of Ananias, the chief priest and the palaces of Agrippa and Berenice, with all the public archives, containing the bonds of debtors, "the nerves of the city."

1099.
Jerusalem taken by the Crusaders.

1762.
Peter III. (Fedorovitch), Emperor of Russia, died in prison. He acquired the enmity of the nobility and clergy by trenching upon their privileges and introducing foreign customs and was hurled from his throne by a conspiracy, after a reign of six months and probably murdered.

1776.
Washington refused to receive a letter from Lord Howe, addressed to "George Washington, Esq.," and afterwards another addressed to "George Washington, etc., etc., etc." The British lion, on further study, gave his message the proper direction.

1788.
Congress ratified the Constitution by the convention of which Washington was president, and it went into operation the ensuing March.

1789.
Destruction of the Bastille at Paris. This fortress of despotism, of which the name had for ages inspired terror and which had withstood a vigorous siege about two centuries previous, was invested by a mixed multitude of citizens and soldiers. De Launay, the governor, displayed a flag of truce and demanded a parley, but abusing the confidence which that signal inspired, he discharged a heavy fire of cannon and musketry on the besiegers. This act of treachery, so far from intimidating the people, inflamed them and rendered them desperate. They renewed the attack with frenzy and carried the prison by assault. The governor was seized and massacred, and his head carried in triumph through the streets. The Bastille was razed to the ground, and with it the despotism of the French monarchy fell prostrate in the dust. It cost 200,000 lives to demolish this edifice to its foundations and the materials were sold for 36,000.

1794.
British squadron captured on the American station, 14 sail of French ships laden with provisions.

1796.
The British post of Oswego delivered up to the Americans, agreeable to treaty stipulations.

1798.
Congress passed the famous act for the punishment of sedition, etc., against the United States, commonly called the "gag law."

1813.
The United States schooner Asp of twenty men and two guns, attacked by five British barges, after a gallant resistance, in which she lost ten of her men and her commander, she was abandoned to the enemy.

1814.
The British schooner Balaboo, of six guns, captured by the American privateer schooner Perry of five guns, after a running fight of fifty and a close action of ten minutes.

1834.
Edmund Charles Genet, a French statesman, died. He was a minister of the United States in 1793, and when superseded, he remained in this country, and settled on the Hudson River.

to accept a moderate and conciliatory policy.

A great globe, ornamented with the map of the earth, has been carved in stone to decorate the estate of an eccentric Englishman at Swange. It stands overlooking the sea, and is visible for quite a distance. One may walk about it and study it at will, and it is a very fine sight. The globe is carved in stone, and is decorated with the map of the world, which is carved in stone, and is a very fine sight.

The manufacture and sale of tobacco is a state monopoly in Austria, which nets the national treasury over \$2,000,000 a year. Tobacco products are sold by licensed agents, who receive about ten per cent commission. There are in all four brands of domestic cleared and seven brands of imported, the prices of the former ranging from 6.5 cents to 8.5 cents, and those of the latter from 12 cents to 15 cents. Twenty-seven different kinds of snuff are made and twenty-five kinds of smoking tobacco. Chewing not being a popular habit in Austria, the state manufactures but two kinds of chewing tobacco, both in twists, weighing one and three-quarter ounces, and costing 1.5 and 1.8 cents.

The Leicester Hosiery Trade Journal contains an account of an enterprise in Austria to manufacture cashmere socks on a large scale from a tree known as "Sapindus trifoliatus." This plant bears a fruit of about the size of a horse chestnut, smooth and round. The color varies from a yellowish green to brown. The inner part is of a dark color and has an oily kernel. The tree bears fruit in its sixth year and yields from fifty-five to 250 pounds of fruit, which can be easily harvested in the fall. By using water or alcohol the saponaceous ingredient of the fruit is extracted. The cost of the production is said to be small, and the soap possesses no alkaline qualities.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Raleigh Observer says: The Raleigh dispensary cleared \$12,500 for the second quarter. The institution is doubtless much more of a success as a money-maker than as a conservator of the morals of the community.

The Raleigh News and Observer says: There is great industrial progress in this State, and the need for efficient labor was never so pressing. This, together with the fact that we are constantly losing people who move to other States, makes necessary some plan for supplying our factories and farms with agricultural and industrial laborers in sufficient numbers to develop the wonderful resources of North Carolina.